ROOT AND SALAD CROPS IN FAVOR

Can Be Cultivated With Hand Tools and Take Up Comparatively Small Space.

FRESH THINGS ALL SUMMER

Specialists Suggest That Plantings Be Made a Week or So Apart to Obtain Succession of Various Kinds of Vegetables.

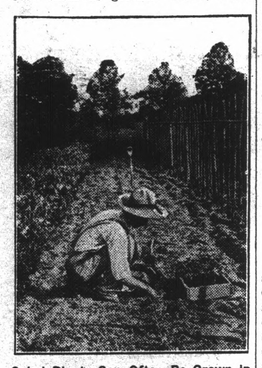
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

Where garden space is limited plant root and salad crops. No garden, large or small, is complete without them, but they are particularly adapted to small back-yard gardens. Among the root crops are radishes, beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify or vegetable oyster, and turnips. Salad crops include lettuce, common or wild cress, dandelion, Cos lettuce or romaine, Chinese cabbage, and others. They require little space, because they can be planted in rows from 10 to 18 inches apart, and cultivated with hand tools. Many gardeners make only one planting of these crops, but the garden specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture suggest that several plantings of them be made a week or so apart, in order to have a succession of those vegetables.

Radishes are one of the first and best vegetables that come from the garden in spring. They should be planted as early as possible, whether for market or home use. For the home supply small amounts should be planted, and at least two or three plantings made with varieties that mature at different times.

Food Value of Beets.

Beets are one of the most important crops for the home garden. Seed can be planted just as soon as the soil is in condition to work. When the plants crowd one another in the row, thin them out when they are young, and cook them as greens. Later, when



Salad Plants Can Often Be Grown in a Small Space Where Some Other Crop Has Been Gathered.

they are about an inch in diameter, both leaf stems and young beets can be cooked together. When the beets are larger the leaf-stems become tough and woody. As a rule two plantings should be made, one extremely early and another in about four weeks.

Carrots should be planted just a little later than beets, and as soon as the plants are up they should be thinned. A second thinning will leave the plants one and one-half to two inches apart in the row and give a supply of small carrots, known as baby carrots, for use on the table. The tops of the carrots cannot be used for greens.

Parsnips and salsify are more in the nature of winter crops; that is, they are grown during the summer and kept for winter use. A section of row 20 to 30 feet long generally will produce all the parsnips or salsify that the average family will want.

While it is true that too much lettuce often is planted at one time, not enough attention is given to keeping a continuous supply. Lettuce plants grown in the hotbed or cold frame, or in a box in the house, can be planted in the open ground just as soon as the danger of the last frost is past.

Fresh Things All Year.

By making a study of the different kinds of salad crops offered in seed catalogues one can easily have a continuous supply from the earliest springtime until the late autumn, and even into the winter. Water cress, for instance, is grown commercially in ponds or spring-fed streams in sections where the water naturally contains large amounts of lime. By starting water cress from seeds sown in a box in the house or by getting a bunch of cress in the market and using the stems for plants, it is easy to grow a bed of water cress without the aid of a stream or pond.

Chickory, or endive, is one of the finest of the winter salads. The roots are grown during the summer, and then dug in the fall and packed in the cellar in boxes of moist sand, the roots being placed rather close together in the box with the crowns or tops near the surface. A covering of straw is placed over the box, and the soil around the roots kept moderately watered. Fresh, young leaves will be formed beneath the straw, and as they are grown in comparative darkness, these are white, crisp and tender.

WILD DANDELIONS ARE FINE

Some Gardeners Cultivate Them and Get Best Quality for Salad by Covering Lightly.

Thousands of bushels of wild dandelions are gathered from the pastures and meadows for greens every spring. Some gardeners cultivate them, and get the finest quality for salad by covering them with a light coating of fine straw which causes the hearts of the plants to develop into a cluster of bleached and tender leaves.

Mixing Oats and Peas.

Oats alone will make a very good hay, but even better results can be obtained from a mixture of Canadian field peas and oats. Cowpeas are not suitable for seeding with oats.

Excellent Sow Ration.

A ration which is excellent for sows with pigs is corn, grain and alfalfa. The hay can either be self-fed in a rack or ground at a small cost and mixed with grain feed.

NICOTINE SULPHATE IS LESS EXPENSIVE

Dusting Found Effective in Controlling Pests.

Insects Hard to Reach With Ordinary Sprays Caught by Floating Dust Settling on Under Side of the Leaves.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

To the sorrow of some of the insect pests which feed on the under side of plant leaves and so escape the effect of poison sprays, the bureau of entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, has been conducting experiments with nicotine sulphate applied in dust form. Mixed with kaolin to give the poison bulk, 40 per cent strength nicotine sulphate did remarkable work in controlling melon, cabbage and pea aphis, onion thrips and western cucumber beetles. All these

Hand Dust-Guns Are Effective on Small Areas.

insect pests are hard to reach with ordinary sprays, but the floating dust settles upon the under side of the leaves as well as on the surface. The experiments show that much larger areas can be treated in less time than is required by spraying. Moreover, the equipment necessary to apply the dust is much less expensive than a spray outfit and its cost of application is less than by the older method. It weighs less than spray and is more conveniently handled. It can be mixed with arsenate of lead or sulphur for use against insects and fungous diseases.

FRUIT FOR AVERAGE FAMILY

Everbearing Strawberries Should Find Place in Every Garden Where There Is Space.

Plenty of vegetables for the table should be the first consideration of every home gardener, but fruit trees and some bush fruit should be planted, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. It does not take a very large space for growing enough fruit and berries of the different kinds to supply the average family.

Everbearing strawberries, which were a novelty a few years ago, are now being planted by thousands of gardeners, and they should find a place in every garden of the temperate region where space will permit. Strawberries, however, can be grown under a very wide range of climatic and soil conditions. The same is true of the blackberry and the dewberry.

Raspberries are more limited as to distribution, and will not withstand the heat of summer in the South or the extreme cold of the North. Their planting is confined almost entirely to the temperate regions, the Central and Eastern states and the Pacific Northwest. Certain varieties of the red raspberry that are practically everbearing, or that at least produce both a summer and fall crop of fruit, are now being developed. Raspberries, blackberries, and dewberries do well when planted along a fence.

SETTING OUT NUT TREES

Nut trees, such as walnut, hickory and oak, develop a deep taproot and few lateral feeding roots during their first year. They cannot ordinarily be transplanted to the field so successfully as other trees, so that planting the nuts or acorns on the permanent site usually is considered preferable.

GROWING MUSCADINE GRAPES

Best Results Obtained by Training to Trellis, Using Three Wires Instead of Two.

The muscadine grape will produce the best results when trained to a trellis, using three wires instead of two as in training the "bunch" varieties. Posts should be at least eight to nine feet in length, and set two to three feet in the ground. The wire should be two feet apart on the posts, which should be sixteen feet apart. The vines should be set at least twenty-five feet apart in the row.

PLAN TO GET OATS IN EARLY

Difficult to Spring Plow and Get Soil Worked Down Into Properly Prepared Seed Bed.

The important thing with oats is to get them seeded early, and the objection to spring plowing for oats in the ordinary season is that it is difficult to spring plow and then get the land worked down into a good seed bed in time to get the oats seeded early.

Plant Food Elements.

Fifteen different chemical elements are necessary for plant food. Most of these are used in such small quantities that they are in little danger of running out.

Bite Off Too Much.

Many farmers spread their operations out farther than the available capital will cover properly. There is real need for more men escaping from under the thumb of the money lenders.

Good for Early Pasture.

Oats and sweet clover are not good if you wish early pasture. A mixture of one bushel of oats, one-half bushel of Canadian field peas, and three pounds of rape would be preferable.

PLAIT MODE HOLDS

Accordion Design Will Not Be Forced Out of Favor.

Dropped Waistline, Princess Bodice and Sash Combination Has Been Revived.

Plaits and the one-piece dress have been condemned to die by the designers, but the fashionable public is buying and wearing both of these conveniences. For tenacity of existence plaits and one-piece dresses are actually feline.

There is a subtle difference, however, in the manner of fashioning both the plaited skirt and the one-piece dress, for the new models.

Side and kilt plaits are proper for skirts. The accordion plait simply will not be squeezed out of the limelight. But a firm lid has ben put down on the box plait.

The one-piece dress is cut on more graceful and less exposing lines. It is made, too, as a mere background for veritable panoramas of embroidery and of beading. By the time a successful modiste has done her cleverest to a one-piece dress of blue serge the garment stands forth a matchless piece of embroidery or of beading. This embellishment may be of self or contrasting color.

Quilting appears as a trimming, but is reserved rather for the satins. It is liked best, too, on coats or wraps.

In choosing a plaited skirt the canny buyer notes that the plaited skirt that is most recherche is the skirt in which the plaits reserve their spring until they have fallen below the hip line.

The dropped waistline and the princess bodice falling below the hips where it meets a sash and knife-

Dress of Beige Crepe de Chine With Knife Plaited Skirt.

plaited skirt has been revived from the debutante days of Lily Langtry.

Cashmeres are again on the counters and the bunting of yesteryear—only it is a matured fabric now, masquerading under the names of fancy voiles.

White flannel is liked for the plaited skirts, but its maintenance is a matter for grievous worry, except where cleaners and laundries abide in plenty and the bank account is inviolate. As en economical substitute, crepes, both silk and cotton and the rough cotton mixtures may be used.

FOR THE COOL SPRING DAYS

This striped blanket of green and gold is for the beach and the country during the cool days of spring.

Variety Easily Made.

When making cookies it is not necessary to have several recipes to obtain variety. One can separate the dough of any good cookie recipe into four parts, making plain sugar cookies of one portion, adding shredded coconut to the other portion, spices to the third portion, with nuts and citron to make them richer, if desired, and cocoa or chocolate to the fourth. This will give four varieties of cookies from the same recipe, and not make so many of any one kind that the family tire of them before they are finished.

To Protect a Cushion.

If you own a handsome cushion the colors of which are so dainty that the cushion cannot be cleaned without injuring it, provide it with a covering of plain net. Even if several thicknesses of the net are used, the transparency of the net will allow the pattern on the cushion to be clearly seen, and yet it will protect the cushion from becoming soiled. The net can be cleaned and renewed from time to time.

A Finished Costume.

All is not well with one's costume if one wears the wrong sort of shoes and stockings. And, now that we have hosiery in mind, it might be well to know that the fastidious and fashionable are wearing with sport costumes of tweed and homespun—and so forth and so on—wool stockings in heather mixtures, with light silk stripes running up and down, about a half-inch apart.

Housewives' Hints.

If you wish the cauliflower whole, place in a muslin bag and put it in the boiling water. It can be lifted out then without breaking. Screw a metal towel rack upside down to the wardrobe shelf. This holds many more hangers than hooks do. To save pimentos which have not been used at a meal, put in a jelly glass, cover with cooking oil and place in the refrigerator.

DIRECTOIRE NAME OF VESTEE

Garment Has High Collar and One-Sided Jabot Effect—Egyptian Influence in Embroidery.

The Directoire, mentioned as the leading influence in spring millinery, has also given its name to a most charming vestee. It has a high collar and a one-sided jabot effect and will lend an air of distinction to any tailored costume.

The Egyptian influence is also shown in the embroidery used to trim organdie guimpes and sets. Both the designs and the colors used, red, blue, green, yellow and black, recall to mind those long vanished people.

Straight collars with cuffs to match are leaders among the lace sets while round ones are also seen. Pique, which has not been seen for several years, is coming back into use. It is shown in round collars on the Peter Pan order and which are often embroidered in dots.

Little vestees of this material, which fasten with large pearl buttons, are excellent; a heavy linen is used for this purpose, too, while combinations of pique and organdie are smart.

Organdie is always in vogue as a neckwear fabric, and besides coming in white is shown in many solid colors. The deep cream or ecru which was worn last season is still used and is often embroidered in Egyptian motifs.

Heavy corded silk vestees on the order of bengaline are shown in a combination of stripes. They are cut with deep points like a man's waistcoat and are often finished around the neck opening with a bit of lace or organdie frill which gives a dainty touch.

The corset of the hour has a low top and is made of soft materials with the minimum of boning, whether the style be back or front laced. Brassieres are made of all kinds of material, depending upon the purpose for which they are to be worn. Like the corsets, they are made up soft with little or no boning, and one finds less shaping of models.

Plain Colors "Ultra Smart."

Plain colors are announced "ultra smart," black leading. Gray is running a close second. Dark blue with an olive tinge is bidding for favor and is getting it. Tobacco brown with a russet tang is distinctive in taffeta, crepe de chine and Canton crepe. Green continues in popularity, in all fabrics, and for day and evening wear, and for indoor and outdoor wear. Copper, henna, tomato red, coral, old rose, pastel blues and pink are particularly dominant at style shows. White and cream fabrics of many weaves are in the market for gowns and coats.

The "Princess" Is With Us Again.

There is a growing tendency for the soft, clinging lines of the Directoire period. This simplicity of line is a feature of the princess gown which Hickson launched. It shows the tendency toward draperies which have for sometime lost caste among the molders of styles. How far this influence will go this season is yet to be determined, but it is an assured fact that the soft, clinging costume has come to stay and the lines of the princess have already been adopted by fashion's smartest set.

CARE IN SELECTING GOWNS

Well-Dressed Women Choose Garments That Accentuate the Beauty of Their Figure.

In choosing clothes for the varied events of the day, the well dressed woman seeks first to obtain the lines that will accentuate the beauty of her figure.

But if she would achieve greater individuality she must consider color in its relation to her eyes or hair. To enhance their beauty is an important consideration, for color reacts not only on the spirits of the person who favors certain shades, but it also exerts its influence on those around.

Each different type of coloring demands particular shades. But if their values are once learned and appreciated, any woman may possess distinction in her attiring. The brunette possesses quite a wide number of colors from which she may make her choice.

Care, however, should be exercised even in their selection, for the girl with brunette hair may have a lovely olive complexion or a somewhat sallow skin.

As a rule, intense and brilliant colors are those best suited to the coloring of the brunette. Green must be avoided, otherwise a rather sickly tone pervades the complexion. Brown, too, takes away from the beauty of the face and suggests a muddiness that is far from pleasing.

Pretty Work on Little Clothes.

A desirable finish for tiny clothes is made with a combination of sewing machine work and crochet. Points or scallops are marked on the sleeves, neck, and bottom of skirt, or just a plain straight edge can be used. Stitch along the lines with coarse thread on the sewing machine, cut just outside the stitching, then put a row of single crochet over the stitching, in white or some fast color cotton. This finish is strong, pretty, and quick to make.

To Hang in Bride's Kitchen.

Motto for cooking school: Forgive us this day our daily bread.—Boston Transcript.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(©, 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR MAY 1

BIBLE TEACHINGS ABOUT EDUCATION.

LESSON TEXT—Deut. 6:4-9; Prov. 3:13-18; Luke 2:52.

GOLDEN TEXT—Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom.—Prov. 4:7.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Prov. 1:7-9; 4:1-13; Col. 2:3; Jas. 1:5; II Pet. 1:5.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Boy Jesus With the Teachers.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Pleasing God in School.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Value of an Education.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Making Education Christian.

I. The Excellency of Wisdom (Prov. 3:13-18).

Let no man confuse this "wisdom" with the so-called wisdom resulting from an education in the arts, sciences and philosophy taught in the modern colleges and universities. The way to have this in its true sense is to get it from the Bible, God's revealed Word (Psa. 119:98-100). Wisdom personified means Christ (Prov. 8). All real wisdom leads to Christ, who is made unto us wisdom, righteousness, and sanctification (I Cor. 1:30). Wisdom is desirable because:

1. Of its inherent qualities (vv. 13-15). (1) "Better than the merchandise of silver and the gain of gold" (v. 14). Men set great value upon these, but they are corruptible and shall soon pass away. (2) "More precious than rubies" (v. 15). Though among the most valuable among the precious stones, the ruby is of secondary value when compared with the wisdom of God. (3) Of immeasurable value (v. 15). The best things that the human heart can desire are not worthy to compare in value unto wisdom.

2. It ministers to our earthly welfare (vv. 16-18). (1) "Length of days is in her right hand" (v. 16). Godliness tends to long life. (2) "In her left hand riches and honor" (v. 16). "Riches and honor" may not always be according to the world's standard. (3) "Her ways are ways of pleasantness" (v. 17). The notion that the life of the Christian is hard and that pleasure does not enter into his experience is all wrong. The way of the transgressor is hard (Prov. 13:15). Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come (I Tim. 4:8). (4) "All her paths are peace" (v. 17). There is no peace to the wicked. "The wicked are like the troubled sea when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt (Isa. 57:20, 21). (5) "She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her" (v. 18). Those who eat of the tree of life, Christ, have eternal life (Gen. 3:22; ch. John 6:63. (6) "Happy is everyone that retaineth her" (v. 18). The only true happiness that can be had is in laying hold on wisdom in God's Word.

II. Israel's Responsibility With Reference to the Statutes of the Lord (Deut. 6:4-9).

1. Central truths to be taught (vv. 4, 5). (1) Unity of God. "The Lord our God is one Lord." This was a testimony against the polytheism of that day. He is God alone, therefore to worship another is sin. (2) Man's supreme obligation (v. 5). God should be loved with all the heart, soul, and might, because He is God alone and supreme. The one who is truly wise will make God first in everything in his life, first in business, first in pleasure, first in education, etc.

2. How these truths are to be kept alive (vv. 6-9). The place for God's Word is in the heart. In order that it may be in the heart (1) "teach diligently to thy children" (v. 7). The most important part of a child's education is that given in the Word of God. (2) Talk of them in the home (v. 7). How blessed is that home where God's Word is the topic of conversation. (3) Talk of them when walking with our children and friends (v. 7). (4) Talk of them when retiring for the night (v. 7). The last thing upon which the mind should rest before going to sleep should be God and His truth. (5) Talk of them when rising in the morning (v. 7). How fitting that God should speak to us the first thing when we awake. (6) Bind them upon thine hand (v. 8). This was literally done by the Jews. (7) Write them upon the posts of the house and on the gates (v. 8).

III. The Growth of Jesus (Luke 2:52).

It should be borne in mind that Christ's growth was not the result of education, but the normal unfolding of His human nature. His growth was harmonious.

1. Bodily stature. Being really human, His bodily size and strength increased. What wonderful condescension that God should take our nature and thus pass through the stages of physical development common to man!

2. Increased in wisdom. His mental equipment enlarged as any normal human being. His fountain of knowledge increased as He came in contact with men and the world.

3. In favor with God and man. His innate perfection and beauty more and more expressed itself as His human nature expanded.

Animosity Grows Into Ill Will.

"Resist beginnings." You cannot curb the power of the river; choke its source. You cannot arrest the fury of the conflagration; put out the spark. It is almost impossible to check hatreds that have been allowed free course; never let them begin. An animosity will sometimes spring up before one knows it; make its life a brief one. Animosity grows into ill will and malignity and rancor, and these are far more hurtful to ourselves than to those against whom they are directed. Subdue them by the spirit of Christ, without which we are none of His.—Watchman-Examiner.

The Detractor's Work.

The detractor may, and often does, pull down others, but by so doing he never, as he seems to suppose, elevates himself to their position—the most he can do is maliciously tear from them the blessings which he cannot enjoy himself.—Selected.

Eternity.

Eternity stands always fronting God; a stern colossal image, with blind eyes, and grand dim lips, that murmur evermore, "God—God—God!" —E. B. Browning.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter spot, $1.51; No. 2 red winter, garlicky, spot, $1.42½; April, $1.42½; May, $1.41½.

Corn—Track yellow corn for domestic delivery is quoted nominally at 74½c per bu.

Corn—Track yellow corn for domestic delivery is quoted nominally at 74½c per bu.

Cob corn is quotable at $3.60 to $3.65 per barrel for carloads nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 48@48½c; No. 3 white, 46@46½.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.45; bag lots nearby rye, as to condition, $1.30@1.40.

Hay—Standard timothy, $23@23.50; No. 2 timothy, $22@22.50; No. 3 timothy, $14.50@19; No. 1 light clover mixed, $20@20.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, $16@19; No. 1 clover mixed, $18@19; No. 2 clover mixed, $14@17.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 48@49c; creamery, choice, 47@48; creamery, nearby, 43@46; ladles, 26@28; Western and Pennsylvania rolls, 20@28; West Virginia rolls, 18@20; Md., Va. and Penna. dairy prints, 20@24.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 26c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, firsts, 26; West Virginia firsts, 26; Southern firsts, 25; duck eggs, 30; foregoing quotations are for strictly wholesale lots.

Live Poultry — Chickens — Young, large, smooth, 40c; do under 2 lbs., 50@55; spring, 1¼@1½ lbs., 65@75; do, under 1 lb., 55@60; old roosters, 20; old hens, over 4 lbs., 35; do, do, small, 34; white leghorn hens, 33; young white leghorns 60; ducks, muscovy and [redacted] King and @26 you each

Po Pen York $1@ Virg mich McC 2, 4 lb. s per do, Carolina, No. 1, per barrel, $4@4.50; Eastern Shore (Md.) and Delaware, No. 1, do, $4@4.50; Eastern Shore, Va., do, $4@4.50; York River and Richmond, do, $4@4.50; yams, all sections, No. 1, do, $4@4.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, $1.53½; No. 2 hard, $1.55½; No. 2 mixed durum, $1.49½, and No. 1 Manitoba, $1.76½, c. i. f., track New York.

Corn—Spot strong; No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 82c, and No. 2 mixed, 81½ c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot firm; No. 1 white, 51c.

Hay—Quiet; No. 1, $1.45@1.55; No. 2, $1.35@1.45; No. 3, $1.20@1.30; shipping, $1.04@1.15.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 46½@47c; do, extras (92 score) 46; firsts (88 to 91 score), 42@45½; packing stock, current make, No. 2 21.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered, extra firsts 29@30c; firsts, 26@28; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 32@40; do browns, extras, 34@35; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 27@32½; storage packed, extra firsts, 30½@31½; do, firsts, 29@30.

Cheese—State, whole milk flats, held, specials, 27@29c; do, average run, 24@26; State, whole milk, flats fresh, specials, 22@22½; do, average run, 20½@21½.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2 red, winter, $1.48@1.53; do, garlicky $1.39@1.44.

Corn—Higher; No. 2 for export, 72½@73; No. 3, No. 4, 67⅞@68.

Oats—No. 2 white, 49½@50c; No. 3 white, 48½@49; No. 4 white, 45@45½

Butter—Western creamery, extra 48; nearby prints, fancy, 58@60.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 27½c; do, current receipts, 27; Western extra, firsts 27½; do, firsts, 26½@27; fancy selected packed, 36@37.

Cheese—New York whole milk fancy flat, held, 27@28c; do, fair to good, 25@26; fancy flat, fresh, 21½@22; do, fair to good, 20@21; leghorn held and fresh, 22½@23½; single daisies, fresh, 22½@23.

Potatoes—White, per cwt., 80@$1.10; Jersey, No. 1, per bskt., 35@50; Florida, No. 1, per brl., $7@7.50; No. 2, $3.75@4.50.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Top yearlings $9.60; heavies, $9.50; bulk, $7.75@8.50; butcher she stock steady to 25c lower; best kinds off most, fat cows and heifers, $5.75@7.50; canners and cutters largely at $2.75@4.25; bulls steady to 25c higher; bulk, $5@6.25; calves steady; light vealers lower; bulk to packers, $7@7.50.

Hogs—Top early, $9.20; very few over $9.10; bulk 200 pounds down $8.80@9; bulk 220 pounds up, $8.20@8.70; pigs steady; bulk desirable 90 to 120 pounds pigs, $8.75@9.

Sheep—Top, $11.10 to shippers; bulk, $9.75@10.60; shorn top, $10; bulk, $9@9.75; choice 84-lb. shorn yearlings $8.50; few choice 105-lb. wooled ewes 57; shorn ewes, $6.50 few 41 to 51-lb spring lambs, $14@15.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies $8.50@8.65; heavy Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $9.75@10.

Tea-Table Sweets.

"Side dishes" should never be heavy sweets; candied orange peel, mint leaves, crystallized ginger or possibly dates stuffed with nuts, are the ideal tea-table sweets, rather than chocolates or rich cakes and pastries.

Save All Odds and Ends.

Keep all odds and ends of foods such as small pieces of meat, a spoonful or two of left-over vegetables, a little gravy or so on, as these things can be combined in very good soup.

ABSOLUTELY.

"Hereafter there will be absolutely no smoking in barracks at any time," bellowed a captain in Raritan arsenal, New Jersey, after a fire caused by a forgotten butt had been quelled. "Absolutely! Not at any time!"

Then he paused and added as an afterthought in a louder bellow even than before:

"Especially at night!"—American Legion Weekly.

The Grand Essential.

"What is the plot of your new play?"

"We haven't begun to think about that," replied the producing manager.

"But you say you have a sure winner."

"We certainly have. We thought up a risque title that'll bring the people in as soon as they read the billboards."

Spoiling the Show.

"I understand the magician's performance was broken up in disorder."

"Yes. While he was levitating Princess Oompah, a careless stage hand left a door open and exposed her to a strong draft."

[redacted]

She Caught Him.

[redacted] p!"

[redacted] es my son."

[redacted] re you busy just now?"

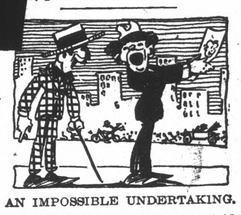
[redacted] , my boy. Why?"

[redacted] t time to answer me a question?"

[redacted] , I think so."

[redacted] ell, pop, how are lobsters [redacted] nt?"

[redacted] , go ask your mother."



AN IMPOSSIBLE UNDERTAKING.

"I hear that you have been laid up with nervous prostration. What's the cause, overwork or worry?"

"Both. I tried to have a photograph taken that suited my wife."

Best Way Out.

When Bracer hints that he is short
And starts the same old song,
Don't wait to hear how short he is,
But just remark, "So long!"

Light-Headed.

The lights were very low, and stillness reigned in the back parlor. Presently a female voice was heard:

"Freddie, dear!"

"Yes, angel."

"Does my head seem heavy on your shoulder?"

"No, darling. It is very light, indeed!"

An Ingenious Thing.

Mrs. Mason, who had just had installed an electric cooking stove, asked her maid, Norah, what she thought of it.

"To me, mum," said Norah, "it seems like a great invention. When you and Mr. Mason were away for over Sunday, mum, I burned it all the time, mum, and there seems to be plenty of electricity still left!"

This Is Mean.

"Why don't married men kiss their wives oftener?"

"I dunno. I have noticed, however, that the mouse in the trap seems to lose all taste for cheese."

Inevitable Leisure.

"Nobody ought to enjoy the bread of idleness."

"And yet you can't expect a man who sells bread these days to avoid getting rich enough to quit work."

A Touch of Authority.

"You claim to be an optimist?"

"I do," replied the photographer. "When I tell a man to smile, he invariably does his best."

Relative Rank.

"And do you think I would prove a satisfactory mate with whom to sail the sea of life?" he asked softly.

"Oh, so-so," the maiden responded coolly. "You'd do pretty well as a mate, I guess, if you clearly understood who was captain."—Country Gentleman.

A Cynical Woman.

Mrs. Green—My husband seems to enjoy life thoroughly.

Mrs. Wyse—What a lot of bad habits he must have.—Boston Transcript.

Place to Park Cars.

Styles—I see that pawnbroker on the next block has started an automobile department in connection with his business.

Myles—I understand so. Do you expect to park your car there soon?"

Saw His Mouth.

Belle—Did his face express any emotions while I was singing?

Beulah—Really, I don't know.

"Why, couldn't you see his face from where you sat?"

"No; he was yawning."

No Blues There.

"Pa, if we were living in the center of the earth, we'd have lots of fun, wouldn't we?"

"Why should we, my son."

"'Cause my geography says everything there loses its gravity."—Boston Transcript.

Give Him Fits.

Jones—Clothes don't make the man.

Bones—How could they be expected to when even a man's own opinion of himself doesn't fit.—Cartoons Magazine.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

F. C. MOON A. L. PITTS, JR
MOON & PITTS
Attorneys-at-Law
Offices at
BUCKINGHAM, C. H.
And
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.
Main Offices at Scottsville, Va.

W. D. DUIGIUD
Successor to Geo. A. Duiguid & Son
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director
Long Distance Phone 111
Lynchburg, Va.

A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Practice in the courts of Appomattox Buckingham, Campbell and Amherst.

DR. L. L. GAYLE
DENTIST
Office Over Babcock's Store
Appomattox Courthouse Virginia

S. L. FERGUSON
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Courts—State and Federal

CEILING, FLOORING, SIDING
Sash, Doors,
Blinds,
Mouldings,
Inside Trim,
Porch Columns, Brackets,
Balusters, Laths,
Redwood Shingles,
Special Millwork,
Complete House Bills Our Specialty
Don't fail to write or see us before buying
FARMVILLE MFG. CO.,
Farmville, Va.

Telephone

when you want that next job of
Printing
You will get first-class work, and you will get it when promised, for having work done when promised is one of the rules of this office.
If you prefer, send the order by mail or bring it to the office in person.
Let Us Show You What We Can Do

A Merchant
We know says that it's his job to please his customers. He is 100 per cent right. It's our job to please merchants by providing the kind of printing that is wanted. Try us and see what we can do.
We Make Good

You Say You Can't Advertise?
That's what others have said and all of a sudden found some competitor was *doing* what they thought they couldn't do. And getting away with it.
Get the bulge on your competitors by telling your story in an attractive manner so it will be read. You'll get the results.
We Are Anxious to Help

Our Advertising Service
Means More Sales for You, Mr. Business Man
When you begin advertising in this paper you start on the road to more business. There is no better or cheaper medium for reaching the buyers of this community.
We can also provide
Artistic Printing
of every description.

Sale Bills
If you need some come in and see US